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Response of the Indigenous Basap Dayak Community to Settlement Relocation by Coal Mining Company in East Kutai District, Kalimantan, Indonesia

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Abstract:

The massive expansion and exploitation of coal mining has caused social and environmental impact on surrounding communities that caused the vanished of agricultural land and even land for settlement. The expansion of coal mining has caused the impacted communities need to relocated in other areas so that mining company could exploit the coal in accordance with the operating standard. The purposes of this study were to assess the community's response after they relocated to new settlement in Matiro Wali village. For data collection, around 40 respondents already interviewed using Structured Questionnaires. Respondents were given three options to express their response to each question: "satisfied", "fair" and "less". The data were tabulated and presented in percentage and graphics. Some aspects of assessment were the process of relocation, housing and sanitation, infrastructure development and road access, condition of social and economic facilities, agricultural land, hunting and fishing ground, and the potential future livelihoods.

Results show that the Basap Dayak community complained the social economic condition in the relocation village. They complained about the bad access road to village/relocation area, the limitation of agricultural land that only 200 ha, limitation of hunting and fishing ground. The uncertainty rights over the agricultural land in the new settlement also caused the villagers unwilling to be relocated. The responses of the respondents to some aspects of social and economic condition in a new relocation area are mostly not satisfied with the existing condition. For example, in term of house development, around 57% respondents think 'satisfied, 28% "fair" and the rest 15 "less"; in term of economic life around 46.6% "fair", 49% "less" and only 7.2% feel "satisfied" with the economic life. Access to agricultural land also does not satisfy the respondents because the size is limited; development of road to relocation area is the most complained aspect by villagers because the road is very bad so that it could not be passed through in rainy season; hunting and fishing are the traditional ways of life of the Basap Dayak.

Keywords: Basap Dayak, relocation, response, coal mining, Keraitan& Matiro Wali

1. Introduction

Dayak Basap is one of the many Dayak sub-ethnic groups that inhabit the island of Borneo. This Dayak Basap group lives very close to the mining area (Pit) owned by PT. Kaltim Prima Coal (PT. KPC), a coal mining company operating in the Bengalon sub- district, East Kutai Regency, East Kalimantan province.

The Dayak Basap group has inhabited this area for decades even hundreds of years ago. They settled in a small hamlet deep in the forest called Dusun Keraitan, and then went to Segading hamlet which was located closer to the Bengalon sub-district. Based on oral histories from local Dayak Basap community leaders, the area that is now part of a coal mining concession (Coal Contract of Work/CCOW) of PT. KPC, according to a permit from the government of the Republic of Indonesia, is the ancestral land of the Dayak Basap community group that has inhabited the area since hereditary.

Social problems arise between the Dayak Basap community and the company because of the space for these Dayak Basap people movement is disrupted within their ancestral lands as a result of mining activities expansion for the mining area due to the business interests of investors to pursue "Black Gold" alias **coal** which prices are currently very competitive in the world market.

Indeed, it must be admitted that capitalist or business interests always defeat the weak (grass root / marginalized people). Entrepreneurs always make various ways to lobby the authorities to get permission (license to operate) for the success of their business world, even though there are parties who are economically and socially disadvantaged.

As we know that the habits and patterns of life of Dayak people in general, especially Dayak Basap from generation to generation are farming and hunting in forest areas which are their territory or customary rights from their ancestors. With the existence of coal mine that is getting closer to their settlements, the movement space of the Dayak Basap community is increasingly narrow. Hunting is increasingly difficult because forest areas have been cleared up for

mining activities. The Dayak Basap people that inhabit the Keraitan Hamlet adjacent to the mining area generally experience health problems.

In other words, the quality of their health is very low. The responsibilities and attentions of the local government and companies are still very limited. Dust and mud due to mining activities go into residential areas. Educational and health facilities were built only perfunctory, as if these Dayak Basap residents were considered as second-class citizens.

Because of various disruptions to the economy and the environment such as air pollution, agricultural land that the company exploits, hunting land and searching for fish that are disturbed, PT. KPC offers Dayak Basap people to be relocated to other place called Matiro Wali in the hope that their quality of life will be better in new settlements with adequate land for agriculture, representative housing, better road access, and various promises from the company so people want to move. The settlement relocation program is expected to improve the living standards of the Dayak Basap community to be better than before, from some aspects such as the environmental, social, economic, residential and future aspects of the young generation.

According to Indonesia Law No. 4 of 1992 concerning Settlements, it is stated that settlements are part of the environment outside protected areas, both in the form of urban and rural areas that function as residential or residential environments as well as places of activities that support people's lives.

According to Meiet al (2016), several residential concepts are defined as follows: (1) settlement is a residential area complete with public and social facilities that are inter-related each other; (2) housing provides space, resources, and services for improving the quality of life; (3) settlement should provide convenience, security and comfort for human being.

The objectives of this research are: (1) to analyze the implementation of the company's Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Programs in the Dayak Basap community; (2) To find out the process of relocation of the Dayak Basap people, namely the roles and responsibilities of KPC during the relocation process (roles, procedures and communication) in Matiro Wali Village; (3) To find out the response of Dayak Basap residents to the relocation program when viewed from the socio-economic aspects of new and old settlements, and the benefits obtained by Dayak Basap residents.

2. Methodology

2.1. Time and Location

Research was conducted in February to April 2018 in Matiro Wali village, Sub-District of Bengalon, East Kutai District. This village is the new settlement and was prepared by PT.KPC for being resided by indigenous Basap Dayak. The relocation was proposed by coal mining company PT. Kaltim prima Coal (KPC) from their old village in Keraitan-Segading village, located around 35 km away from the new settlement. The reason of relocation was because of their old village would be severely impacted by the coal mining exploration and exploitation especially blasting activity.

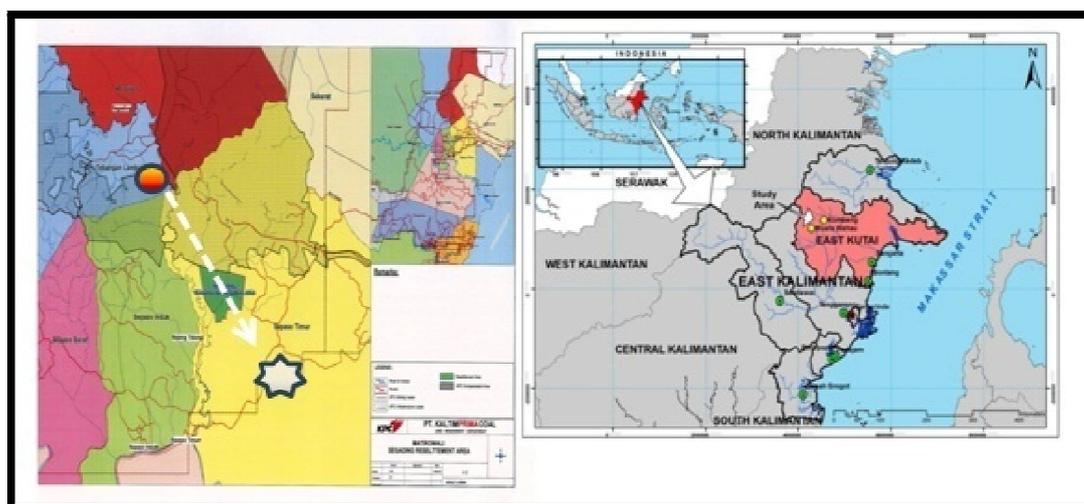


Figure 1: Research Site and the Map of Keraitan (Original) and Matiro Wali (Resettlement)

2.2. Data sources and sampling

Research site was selected purposively because it was an indigenous settlement being relocated to other area due to the expansion of coal mining exploitation. Data and information were collected through interviewing respondents using Questionnaires. The numbers of respondents were 60% of population or 40respondents that were selected using simple random sampling method. Data and information needed among others were the response to socio-economic condition in the new settlement in Matiro Wali Village. Other data sources were the Village Head (Kepala Desa), Customary Head (Kepala Adat), representative of young people and women and other key-persons. They were interviewed through in-depth interview method.

2.3. Data analysis

Data were analyzed qualitatively. Data from the respondents' answers were tabulated and calculated as a percentage of each answer. Qualitative data are analyzed by collecting data, compiling, using and interpreting the data collected then described completely, orderly and thorough so that it can provide a clear and accurate description of the phenomenon being researched.

For the first purpose, the analysis is being carried out about the community's opinion, namely their opinion on the ongoing relocation process, the criteria for new settlements according to the Dayak Basap residents and their expectations regarding the ongoing relocation process.

For the second purpose, the analysis is carried out on the conditions of the location of the relocation destination in the form of physical, social and economic conditions. Physical conditions are in the forms of housing, clean water, sanitation and roads. Economic conditions are in the forms of housing, agricultural and livelihood status. Meanwhile, the social conditions are in the form of the availability of social and public facilities.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. The Existence of the Coal Mining Company

Coal mining company operating in this area is PT. Kaltim Prima Coal (KPC), which was starting its business of coal mining since 1982 in East Kutai District. Infrastructure development began in 1986 and continued with mining activities in early 1990 and started for the first-time exported coal in 1991.

Initially PT.KPC was a jointly owned by Rio Tinto Australia and British Petroleum, UK with 50%:50% shareholding composition. This was in accordance with the agreement of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia through the Coal Mining Concession Working Agreement (PKP2B) commonly referred to as Coal Contract of Work (CCOW). However, in 2003, PT.KPC was taken over by the Indonesian Private Company PT. Bumi Resources.

The total area of the PKP2B/CCOW is around 100,000 hectares which covers the sub-district territories of Sangatta and Bengalon. In its development, the agreed area (Agreement Area) was reduced to approximately 90,667 hectares. This shrinking is done due to the area is included in the National Park area. In addition, more and more people who live within the PKP2B area and potentially have to generate social conflict.

The existence of this company in both Sangatta and Bengalon areas, is actually enough to have a positive impact on the economic and social development of local communities. Infrastructure development and the involvement in supporting social activities have been widely practiced.

As we know that the habits and lifestyle of Dayak people in general, especially Dayak Basap since hereditary are shifting-cultivating and hunting in forest areas of their territory or customary rights of their ancestors. With the presence of PT.KPC's coal mine which is getting closer to their residential areas, causing the Dayak Basap community space to become narrower. Hunting is increasingly difficult as forest areas have been cleared up for mining, oil palm and other activities. The Dayak Basap communities inhabiting Segading village adjacent to PT.KPC mine area are generally experiencing health problems. In other words, the quality of their health is quite low because of their bad sanitation as limited access to health facilities. Earlier, the responsibilities and concerns of the local government and company are virtually less, although they are very minimal. Dust and mud as an impact of mining activities also go into the settlement. The educational and health facilities are built only modestly, as if the Dayak Basap people are considered second class citizens.

3.2. Description of the Site of Relocation.

Community relocation area in Matiro Wali Village is located about 35 km from their original village in Keraitan. The Matiro Wali village location is located in another residential area that already has extensive land and forests such as in its home village in Keraitan. The land area prepared by the mining company (PT.KPC) to be used as a residential area and agricultural land is around 200 hectares. The ownership of this agricultural land is not yet clear, so the residents are hesitant to farm on the land. According to the Dayak Basap residents, road access from the main road to the settlement is in a badly damaged condition so that the community is quite difficult to enter and exit the village area towards the Capital of Bengalon Sub District.

Another problem arises relating to this relocation program is that there are still pro and contra among Dayak Basap residents with this relocation program due to the land compensation issues in their place of origin in Keraitan village have not yet been completed. The Dayak Basap residents' scope of activities in Matiro Wali is also considered very limited, especially the space for hunting movement or mobility and others. As a result, there were several Basap residents who returned to their original villages in Keraitan so that several houses were left vacant in Matiro Wali.

3.3. Process of Relocation

The meaning of the relocation is the process of moving residents and all of their property (livestock, goods, and all possessions owned) from the original village in Keraitan to the new relocation site in Matiro Wali.

The aspects studied were whether the company helped the village to move their people, livestock and all property satisfactorily or not, or maybe the community was told to move on their own. Another aspect is whether the community is given a comprehensive information about the purpose of relocation, the rights and obligations of the Dayak Basap residents in the new location.

No	Response	Response (%)		
		Satisfied	Fair	less
1	Did you well informed to the purpose of the relocation	43	41	16
2	Did company help in transporting all of your property to new settlement	24	37	39
3	Did you move to the relocation village willingly	63	20	17
	Total	87	141	72
	Average	29	47	24

Table 1: Response to the Process of Relocation

Source: field observation (2018)

Data on table above indicates that the villagers were informed enough of the process of relocation for example the condition of the new village to live and the responsible of the company to the people in relocation area. Some 24% of people also consider "satisfied" and some 37% were "fair" of the relocation process. However, some 39% still less satisfied of the process of relocation. Because of the informed of the process, around 63% felt that the process was fair enough for the Basap people.

3.4. Response to Houses Construction

Before the Dayak Basap residents were relocated to Matiro Wali, the company had promised them for better house buildings or settlement that was more feasible than the condition of the houses in the original village in Keraitan-Segading. According to Turner (1976) in Musthofa (2011) one of the functions of the house is to support the family identity which is manifested in the quality of housing so that residents have a place of refuge. Houses as supporting opportunities for families to develop in social, cultural and economic life are manifested in the ease of access to workplaces to earn income.

No	Questions	Response (%)		
		Satisfied	Fair	Less
1	Do you feel comfortable living in your house	57	28	15
2	How about the quality of house material	48	43	9
3	How about the drainage of the settlement	14	67	19
4	Do you have certificate of your house	0	0	100
5	Response to the overall condition of the settlement	43	40	17
6	Availability of drinking water	16	50	34
7	Sanitation condition	9	57	34
	Total	80	288	332
	Average	11.43	41.14	47.43

Table 2: Response to the Housing Construction

Source: Field Observation (2018)

Table 2 above shows that most (57%) of the villagers feeling comfortable living in their houses because the quality of the house is good enough and meet with their expectation. In terms of drainage and sanitation, drinking water, most of the villager put their response to "fair" and only a few respondents feeling "satisfied" with such conditions. The inconvenience conditions caused some people returned to their old village in Keraitan in which they feel more comfortable to live in and more opportunities for hunting and fishing.

The data above also shows that 43% of Dayak Basap residents feel satisfied with the overall existing socio-economic conditions and 40% feel fair, but there are 17% of the mstill feel that they are lesser in new socio-economic conditions compared to original village. This is caused by many of facilities that are not available in the new location.

3.5. Response to Social and Economic Life

Income generation is the interventions attempt to address poverty, unemployment, and lack of economic opportunities to increase villagers' ability to generate income and secure livelihoods. This part will review the social and economic conditions of the Basap residents by comparing them with the socio-economic conditions in the village of their origin in Keraitan.

No	Response	Response (%)		
		Satisfied	Fair	Less
1	Response to availability of livelihood in the village	5	54	41
2	Response to household income here	9	56	39
3	What do you think of the economic future here	10	51	49
4	Compared to old village, what is your response to economic life here	7	43	50
5	The availability of social facilities in the relocation	5	29	66
	Total	36	220	258
	Average	7.2	46.6	49

Table 3: Response to the Economic Life

Source: Field Observation (2018)

Social and economic infrastructures including education facility (school), health facility (Puskesmas), village hall, and other public facilities. Table 3 above indicates that most (54% Fair and 41% Less) of the villagers not satisfied with the availability of livelihood in the relocation area. It is meant that need alternative livelihood the village area to fulfill the need of daily expenses. In total, around 46.6% respondents feel that economic life is "fair" and 49% feel "less" especially due to the limitation of agricultural area as well as the bad quality of the accessibility.

3.6. Response to Access of Agricultural Land

For Dayak Basap people, the main work and income are coming from farming, hunting and gathering activities which are their way of life for generations. Therefore, access to agricultural land is very important.

Access to agricultural land includes the distance to agricultural land, availability of fertile land for agriculture/farming, access/road to agricultural field, and the rights over land.

No	Aspect to Respond	Response (%)		
		Good	Fair	Less
1	Response to the availability land for farming	16	31	53
2	Does the land is fertile enough for farming	28	53	19
3	Does access to the land is easy for you	46	43	11
4	Do you sure to have the right over land	9	14	77
	Total	99	141	160
	Average	24.8	35.3	40.0

Table 4: Response to Access of Agricultural Land

Source: Field Observation (2018)

Data on Table 4 indicates that the availability of agricultural land is considered "less", only 200 ha which is much narrower compared to their agricultural land in their village of origin in Keraitan- Segading Village. In the aspect of fertility, most of the villagers (53%) considered the soil fertile enough for agriculture activities. In average, 40% of the respondent consider that the access to agricultural land is "less". They do expect that the company will help them to increase the productivity of the land and to improve access to their farming land. This is in line with Pandia et. al (2016) who described that the relocated people of Sinabung volcano eruption in Tana Karo Indonesia need not only new houses but also the most important thing are agricultural land because most of them were farmers in their old village. They do not want to relocate without agricultural land availability.

3.7. Response to Infrastructure/Road Development

Inadequate infrastructure development is one of the problems faced by the local residents in term of developing economy in the village. The damaged roads are difficult to pass through during the rainy season become the main obstacles to Dayak Basap residents to sell their agricultural products and hunting results or non-timber forest products to market.

No	Aspect to Respond	Response (%)		
		Good	Fair	Less
1	Response to the ground access form the village to economic center is available	0	19	81
2	Response to the road and accessibility in rainy season	0	10	90
3	Response to the quality of the road	0	13	87
	Total	0	42	258
	Average	0	14	86

Table 5: Response to Infrastructure Development

Source: Field Observation (2018)

Data on table above indicates that most of the villagers (81%) put the "less" to the ground transportation to the relocation village. They complain that the road is very bad, it is hard for villagers to go to economic center in Sub-district capital as well to District Capital in Sengatta. There's no "satisfied" response to the road and infrastructure development. The villagers complained that the road is nearly could not passed through in rainy season.

3.8. Access to Hunting and Fishing Area

The Dayak Basap tribe cannot be separated from hunting and gathering forest products because it has been a way of life for generations. In the village of Keraitan, there is a large enough area to hunt various types of animals such as deer, pigs, mouse- deer and fish in a river within the Keraitan village. This aspect discussing the response of people to access of hunting and fishing in comparison to their access in their old village Keraitan.

No	Aspect to Respond	Response (%)		
		Satisfied	Fair	Less
1	Do you have accessible hunting ground	11	31	58
2	Do you have fishing area in this village	19	32	49
3	Is there any animal for hunting here	6	29	65
4	Does animal captured is satisfied for you	6	28	66
5	Compared to old village, which one is better for hunting	0	11	89
	Total	42	131	327
	Average	8.4	26.2	65.4

Table 6: Access to Hunting and Fishing Area
Source: Field Observation (2018)

Likely other aspects, most of the respondents (65.4) consider that access to hunting and fishing ground is "less", around 26.2% "fair" and only 8.4% feel satisfied with access to hunting ground. As mentioned above, the relocation area is surrounded by other existing villages so that hunting ground and fishing area are limited. Other limitation to hunting and fishing areas are due to expansion of oil palm plantation and there's no big river nearby for fishing. In their old village in Keraitan, they had one big river for fishing which can supply the need of fishes.

3.9. Access to Forest Products and Non-Timber Forest Product

As mentioned above that the indigenous Dayak Basap people were traditionally depending on forest products and non-timber forest products such as rattan, eagle wood (gaharu), resin, mushroom, roots and wild animals. Recently before they were relocated to the new settlement, they still had access to forest and NTFP even though the quantity was decreased significantly due to expansion of coal mining and oil palm plantation.

No	Aspects of Response	Response (%)		
		Satisfied	Fair	Less
1	Response to the forest area for collecting non-timber forest products	8	32	60
2	Response to the availability of non-timber forest products	6	28	66
3	Response to the timber forest products	7	27	66
4	Response to the accessible of plant for herbal medication	27	49	26
5	The need of herbal for traditional medication	28	50	22
	Total	76	186	240
	Average	15.2	37.2	48

Table 7: Response to Forest, Timber and Non-Timber Forest Products
Source: Field Observation (2018)

Table 7 shows that most of the villagers (60% and 66%) consider that the forest areas in term of collecting non-timber forest products are considered "less". This is because of the relocation area is surrounded by other earlier settlements so that the area is limited. In terms of herbal for traditional medication, the respondents pretty satisfied or "fair" because the herbal needed for medication can be found in the secondary forest nearby village.

3.10. Reasons of Some Villagers Insisted to Stay at Original Village Keraitan-Segading

As mentioned earlier that not all of the villagers willingly to move to the new settlement (relocation area) that provided by the coal mining company (PT.KPC), even though the company already provided houses for villagers. Their reasons for not to move were:

If they move to Matiro Wali, then the identity of the Keraitan village is lost, because the Matiro Wali area is part of the East Sepaso village; (2) Facilities at Matiro Wali are also not fully provided; (3) PT. KPC offer scheme swap to existing

houses with new homes in the relocation site but does not want to pay compensation for the existing crops in the old village; (4) Former Chief of Customary and also former chief of Village Head of Keraitan village Mr. Pasak (75 years old) will not move for any reason because he tied emotionally and environmentally with Keraitan area; (5) There are some residents who want to move to Matiro Wali as long as their lands, plants and houses are paid by company; (6) some residents who have moved to Matiro Wali, returned to Keraitan because in the new settlement it is difficult to find income such as farming, hunting, fishing, plus access roads are severely damaged; (8) KPC is no longer coming to Keraitan as it once was, especially medical visits for the villagers.

3.11. Further Concern of Company to Improve Economic Life of Keraitan People

Despite the complain of the community to the resettlement, as a large national company, PT. KPC continues to show concern for the indigenous Dayak Basap people in this area and used to be classified as isolated Indigenous Communities. Therefore, the company prepared two development options, namely: (1) paying compensation for all growing crops and houses belonging to Dayak Basap residents so that they would be relocated to the new settlement in the village of Matiro Wali; (2) build a new road for residents in Keraitan Village so that they do not pass through their previous access road because it has been crossed by the coal hauling road.

From the two options, based on in-depth interview, residents prefer the second option, which is to build a new road from Keraitan village to the main road so that residents do not need to move but still have smooth access to the economic center in the sub-district and to Sengata, the capital city of East Kutai District. However, through field observation to compare the advantages and disadvantages of the two options above, we found that it is also realistic if the company still allows Keraitan people to use the old access-road as long as Security of the company can secure the safety of people who crossing the road using by company for exploitation and hauling. This option will give big advantage for company because company not necessary to expend big money to build new road.

4. Conclusions

- The Basap Dayak community complained the social economic condition in the relocation village. They complained the bad access road to village/relocation area, the limitation of agricultural land that only 200 ha, limitation of hunting and fishing ground. The uncertainty rights over the agricultural land also caused the villagers
- The responses of the respondents to some aspects of social and economic in relocation area are mostly not satisfied with the condition of relocation. For example 41% respondents think "fair" and 47% say "less" to house development and the rest 11% "satisfied"; in term of economic life around 44% "fair", 52% "less" and only 7.2% feel "satisfied" with economic life; access to agricultural land also not satisfied the respondents because the size is limited; development of road to relocation area is the most complained aspect by villagers because the road is very bad so that it could not passed through in rainy season; hunting and fishing are the traditional ways of life of the indigenous Basap Dayak, so that they are not satisfied with the relocation area because there' s no hunting and fishing ground.
- KPC's responsibility in implementing relocation has been carried out well, starting from socialization, communication and basic facilities as a resettlement. However, residents were disappointed because the follow-up of the development was not in accordance with what was expected by the residents or a promise from the company, for example clean water, health and life allowances. Likewise, from the economic aspect and access to land and forests, most residents feel dissatisfied.

5. Recommendation

- The mining company who relocated the people to a new settlement (relocation) should concern to that the social, economic and other aspects of life of the people must be better than in the old village of Keraitan-Segading. For example, education and health facilities, the development of good road so that the people have access to social and economic center.
- Due to the limitation of agricultural land and also limitation of hunting and fishing ground, the coal mining company should provide the people with agricultural training to increase land productivity, training in raising livestock, fish pond, etc. For the young generation, the company can provide training which is meet the local need for example training in machinery services, training in fields that needed by company.
- KPC needs to follow up fostering in the socio-economic field such as electricity, medicine, education by improving access to the village is also very crucial because it is an access to market the agricultural products that are not the same as at the previous village in Segading.
- Residents prefer the second option, which is to build a new road from Keraitan Village to the main road. Therefore, KPC needs to consider this option that is very rational and not revoke the local Basap Dayak residents from their originality and identity, namely Keraitan Village.

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